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                      UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
                          DISTRICT OF NEVADA
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     BEFORE THE HONORABLE HOWARD D. McKIBBEN, SENIOR DISTRICT JUDGE
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      UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, : No. 3:16-cr-016-HDM-WGC-1
 5
                  Plaintiff,
                                   : February 8, 2017
 6
              -vs-
      STEVEN EUGENE FORD; aka
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                                   : United States District Court
      Job Ford; aka Eleazar
                                   : 400 S. Virginia Street
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      Melchizedek,
                                   : Reno, Nevada 89501
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                  Defendant.
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                        TRANSCRIPT OF SENTENCING
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    APPEARANCES:
15
    FOR THE GOVERNMENT:
                             Brian Sullivan
                              Assistant United States Attorney
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                              Reno, Nevada
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    FOR THE DEFENDANT:
                              Dennis Cameron
                              Attorney at Law
19
                              Reno, Nevada
20
    PROBATION OFFICER:
                             Dan McCaw
21
22
    Proceedings recorded by mechanical stenography produced by
23
     computer-aided transcript
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    Reported by:
                              KATHRYN M. FRENCH, RPR, CCR
25
                              NEVADA LICENSE NO. 392
                              CALIFORNIA LICENSE NO. 8536
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08:21:20	1	Reno, Nevada, Wednesday, February 8, 2017, 8:30 a.m.	
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08:27:00	4	THE CLERK: This is the date and time set for	
08:27:03	5	Sentencing in case number 3:16-cr-016-HDM-WGC, United States	
08:27:09	6	of America versus Steven Eugene Ford.	
08:27:16	7	Defendant is present in custody with counsel	
08:27:23	8	Dennis Cameron.	
08:27:25	9	Appearing on behalf of the government is	
08:27:28	10	Brian Sullivan.	
08:31:42	11	THE COURT: All right. Thank you.	
08:31:42	12	As indicated, this is the time set for imposition	
08:31:47	13	of judgment and sentence.	
08:31:48	14	Is the government ready to proceed?	
08:31:50	15	MR. SULLIVAN: Yes, we are.	
08:31:51	16	THE COURT: Is the defense ready to proceed?	
08:31:53	17	MR. CAMERON: Yes, Your Honor. Thank you.	
08:31:54	18	THE COURT: I have received and considered the	
08:31:56	19	Presentence Investigation Report. The parties have been	
08:31:59	20	provided with a copy of the report. The defendant has been	
08:32:02	21	provided with a copy of the report to review.	
08:32:05	22	Are there any factual errors in the report that	
08:32:07	23	either the government or the defense wishes to bring to my	
08:32:10	24	attention?	
08:32:10	25	MR. SULLIVAN: No, Your Honor.	

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MR. CAMERON: No, Your Honor.
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                            THE COURT: And are there any disputes with
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             respect to the calculations under the Guidelines, other than
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             those that have been set forth in the Memorandum filed by the
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             defense in this case?
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                        Does the government have any?
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                            MR. SULLIVAN: No, Your Honor.
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                            THE COURT: Does the defense have any additional
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             ones?
                            MR. CAMERON: Your Honor, I have -- it's
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             difficult to say. I reviewed the Guidelines again last night.
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             If we are to prevail on the issues that we brought into
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             contention through our objections, it appears that there
             would also be a four-level reduction that would be available
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             for the defendant. So my final calculation was, if the
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             Court goes with us on the objections, the final Guideline
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             calculation would be 11 rather than 22. And I don't think I
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             put 11 in because I did not include the four-level reduction.
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                            THE COURT: In connection -- how did you make
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             that calculation?
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                            MR. CAMERON: Well, Your Honor, if the Court
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             were to find that there were not more than two -- there were
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             not threats against more than two victims -- in other words,
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             three or more victims, the last part of that Guideline
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             indicates, and I have it here, that there would be a
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08:33:27	1	four-level reduction from a 12-level base offense. There		
08:33:31	2	would, of course, be an additional three-level increase		
08:33:34	3	because then it would be the three-level increase for threat		
08:33:37	4	against the President of the United States, rather than the		
08:33:39	5	six-level increase.		
08:33:43	6	THE COURT: Oh, I see what you're talking about.		
08:33:45	7	Right.		
08:33:45	8	Well, I'll have to have argument on		
08:33:48	9	MR. CAMERON: Correct. I just wanted to let the		
08:33:50	10	Court know that was the final calculation that I came out with		
08:33:54	11	last night after going over it again.		
08:33:56	12	THE COURT: All right. You may proceed on your		
08:33:58	13	argument on behalf of the defense.		
08:34:01	14	MR. CAMERON: Thank you. Do you want to hear		
08:34:02	15	from me from the table or the podium?		
08:34:04	16	THE COURT: Whatever is more convenient for you.		
08:34:08	17	Either remain seated here		
08:34:09	18	MR. CAMERON: If the Court doesn't mind, I'll		
08:34:11	19	remain seated. Thank you.		
08:34:13	20	Your Honor, in our response to the defendant's or		
08:34:16	21	to the government's I'm sorry.		
08:34:19	22	In our Memorandum, and in the government's		
08:34:23	23	Memorandum, there is a marked difference in the determination		
08:34:27	24	of the Guidelines. The government is asking for the Court		
08:34:31	25	to find that there were more than two victims in this case,		

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threats made against more than two people. What that ultimately results in is a 500 percent increase in his sentence at the low end of the Guidelines, in that the calculation, without more than two threats, turns out to be a level 11 with no criminal history, as opposed to a level 22 with no criminal history, and that being a recommendation at the low end of eight months, compared to a recommendation of 41 months. Simply on the face of it -- and I'll get into this more when I actually talk in terms of variance -- that's a ridiculous result.

In this particular case, the defendant was convicted of a threat against the President of the United States.

Clearly, the jury spoke in that area and he's guilty of that offense. Under the Guidelines, that gets manipulated quite a bit depending upon whether there were other threats.

It's interesting to note that he was acquitted in the threat against the White House operator. And there was only one theory advanced by the defense in defense of that particular charge, and that was that all the threats in the conversation were directed against the President of the United States.

We articulated to the jury that he didn't know the White House operator, had no idea she was going to answer the phone. She did not have children -- where the President of the United States did have children -- and that these threats

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were gender neutral.

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He had called the White House comment line, not to threaten the person that answered the phone, but to threaten the President of the United States. That's the theory we advanced to the jury and the jury came back and found him guilty of threatening the President of the United States, and not guilty of threatening the White House operator.

The government quite correctly points out that the Court can overlook that if he believes there's preponderance of evidence that he also threatened the White House operator. It's interesting to know that in the Revised Presentence Report, the Division takes out the threat against the White House operator because we've pointed out to them -- I've pointed out to them in our objections that he was acquitted of that charge. They did not seem to think there was a preponderance of evidence because they took the White House operator out of the allegations of additional threats. We ask the Court to do the same thing, looking at the same argument we made to the jury and the result of that argument.

The fact that the White House operator may have thought the threats were against her is not a preponderance of evidence because the threats are gender neutral, and the results of the call was to threaten the President of the United States.

The Court sat through the trial and heard the

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arguments on that. The fact the government's opinion is different, I don't think, really charges the factual scenario. I don't think the White House operator counts as additional threats. That doesn't necessarily answer the problem in its entirety because the government is also alleging threats against Hillary Clinton because I think there was a throw-down thing, I wish she was dead, and against the FBI in a series of unrelated calls that were made to the FBI, I believe, the same day. But it doesn't indicate -- I believe they were made before the call to the White House operator because that was done in the dead of night.

Guideline application that says, hey, you need to count up these threats, and if there's more than two; i.e. three -- and they would still claim there was three because they have Hillary Clinton and the FBI -- for the Court to discount the White House operator, but the applications to that note says "conduct that occurred prior to the offense must be substantially and directly connected to the offense," under this particular Guideline application. And the uncharged threats with the FBI are not so connected, they have nothing to do with the threat against the President of the United States. They were made at a different times and they're not charged. So, I think the Application Note negates that.

So even if the Court were to find that there was

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some veiled threat against Hillary Clinton that was mentioned in the call or the threat against the President, that would still only leave two, and it wouldn't trigger the increase that they're talking about.

So, that's our position regarding the two-level increase for multiple threats. And as I've argued to the Court already, because that triggers the absence of the four-level reduction and increase of six levels rather than three levels, because the Guidelines are quite clear that the threat against the President of the United States is a three-level increase. It's only a six-level increase because they're finding multiple victims under the first application where there has to be more than two. I think that really leaves that in my client's favor because the uncharged conduct has to be closer related to the offense that is charged and it's simply not in this case.

I don't think I can make the same argument about the Hillary Clinton threat, except that wasn't much of a threat. I think he said, "I wish she was dead." It could just be a desire rather than a threat but, even so, those two, the threat against the President and the alleged threat against Hillary Clinton, which is also uncharged, only leaves them with two and they need more than two. I think they need at least three.

So, if the Court discounts the FBI phone calls,

08:40:49	1	which are unrelated under the Application Note and should not		
08:40:51	2	be considered, then I think that it shifts the calculation		
08:40:57	3	back as I have described it to the Court.		
08:40:58	4	THE COURT: But, you would concede there would		
08:41:00	5	be three if the Court counts the one against the operator and		
08:41:04	6	also the one against Hillary Clinton?		
08:41:06	7	MR. CAMERON: No. If the Court counted if		
08:41:08	8	it counted the one against the operator, and counted the one		
08:41:11	9	against Hillary Clinton, then I think it's simple math. Those		
08:41:16	10	are three threats.		
08:41:17	11	THE COURT: Right.		
08:41:18	12	MR. CAMERON: But, I feel strongly that there's		
08:41:20	13	not a preponderance of evidence about the threat against the		
08:41:24	14	White House operator. I think that was clearly decided by the		
08:41:27	15	jury.		
08:41:27	16	THE COURT: Well, she was it was decided		
08:41:30	17	the evidence was insufficient beyond a reasonable doubt, but		
08:41:33	18	they didn't decide anything about a preponderance of the		
08:41:36	19	evidence.		
08:41:36	20	MR. CAMERON: No.		
08:41:37	21	THE COURT: She was very, very, uh, disturbed by		
08:41:41	22	that threat, I could tell, when she testified here. And he		
08:41:45	23	did use the word "bitch" in connection with that		
08:41:47	24	MR. CAMERON: And I think		
08:41:48	25	THE COURT: directly with her.		

MR. CAMERON: Yes. And I think we took 08:41:51 1 2 testimony from her, and at least another witness, one of 08:41:53 the agents, that that was a gender neutral term, especially 08:41:56 3 considering she had no children. He had no knowledge of her. 08:42:01 4 He had no beef against her. And, he had no reason to threaten 08:42:04 5 6 her. And if you look at it as a gender neutral statement, 08:42:08 7 those are all threats against the President of the United 08:42:12 08:42:14 8 States, and that's what the jury found. THE COURT: All right. Go ahead. 08:42:20 10 MR. CAMERON: In regards to the increase for 08:42:23 obstruction of justice, this becomes a much dicier subject, 08:42:25 11 12 Your Honor. My recollection, and the Court sat through the 08:42:29 08:42:37 13 trial, is that I asked him if he remembered making the 14 threats. 08:42:40 THE COURT: Well, you're right on part of that. 15 08:42:40

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THE COURT: Well, you're right on part of that.

I have -- I directed that I get a portion of the transcript that dealt with this. And the part that is most troubling to the Court is that, at the final portion of his examination on the cross-examination, this is what was said exactly:

"On the night of the 1st, were you drunk or do you remember?"

He says, "I do not remember" -- about making the threats -- "I'm denying that. I have no knowledge of those threats at all. I did not make those threats."

So, that's a specific denial.

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Then at the end of the cross-examination, the
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             question was:
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                        "So you deny that you made those threats?
                        "Answer: Yeah."
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                            MR. CAMERON: Okay. Well, my response --
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                            THE COURT: Actually, what he says is, "Yeah, I
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             sure am denying it."
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                        So, I mean, that's a specific denial of the threats.
             I would have agreed with you up to that point that the way
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             you phrased the questions and the way he responded to them,
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             it was more in the sense of he didn't have a recollection.
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             But on cross-examination, it was specifically asked and he
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             made those specific responses, which were not true.
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                            MR. CAMERON: Well, one of the things the Court
             has to do under the case law, when you're talking in terms of
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             perjury, is find that each element of perjury is fulfilled.
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             And the defendant did testify under oath, which is the first
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                        We're not agreeing that the testimony was false,
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             element.
             and we're all agreeing on which statement was false. Because
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             I think what happened is he came up and made his testimony,
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             and that testimony was quite clear that he did not recall
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             making the threats. That testimony was bolstered by the fact
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             that he's got a fragile mental state. We went into great
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             length in our Sentencing Memorandum to point that out to the
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             Court, attaching the medical doctors reports and everything
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else that centered around that particular night. He was floridly psychotic the next morning, when he was picked up for a week and put on Risperdal and other mental health medications before he could be brought back to a point where his thought was fluid, but tangential.

So I think it's -- that, coupled with the fact that he had been drinking excessively that night, the fact that the agents knew that he was rambling incoherently both on the phone, which was described by the White House operator, and on their observations of him during their interrogation, it's quite possible that he did not remember, at the point in time he testified, whether or not he had made the threats.

There is a difference between being cross-examined and pushed by the prosecutor, where I think, if I understand what the Court read me, he first, again, affirmed he did not remember the threats. And then the prosecution pushed it and stated, "Did you make the threats?" And he said no. And I think the Court was reading that from the transcript.

But taking it in context, he did in fact indicate that he didn't remember, both to me and to the prosecutor.

And I think he just switched gears and said, no, I didn't.

He may not have understood the question completely or he may not have been able to answer it. He may have just gotten angry again. I don't know what his mental state was.

But, the fourth element is that he acted willfully and

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deliberately with the knowledge that the testimony was false. And I don't think that that's proved by a preponderance of evidence in the context of the questioning the Court just read. It's clear what his testimony was. They wanted a denial, is why they kept asking the question. And I think that's really what the Court has to make a decision on.

What was the gist of his testimony? Did he get confused? Did he get backed into a corner? Did he get angry?

What's the difference if say I don't remember three times, and you say I didn't make it once? What's the gist of the testimony at that point in time? Is that perjury or is that just his answer to a question?

I don't think it meets the elements of perjury. I don't think it's a case the government would bring and try to prove. It's simply not there. His testimony was very clear. It wasn't to confuse the jury. He testified I don't remember and I think he had a good basis, good faith basis for making that answer because he didn't remember. He was in an altered mental state at the time this took place. That was our position at the time, that was the position of the medical records that we supplied the Court. He was drunk. It was testified to by the agents. It was testified to by the doctors that examined him the next day and took him into protective custody. So, I don't think that's a really strong argument for the government.

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I understand the Court, and I appreciate the Court
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             taking the time to look at the testimony because I did not
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             remember that particular statement, so I thought that was a
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             fairly moot point. But, I don't think that's enough to change
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             the rulings that the Court should make on that particular
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             issue.
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                            THE COURT: All right. Go ahead with anything
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             else you have.
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                            MR. CAMERON: Your Honor, other than that, I
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             think those were the two areas we were objecting to as to the
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             Guideline calculations. We do have other arguments to make
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             by way of a variance when that time comes. But, I think
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             that --
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                            THE COURT: Just go ahead and make all of your
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             arguments.
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                                           Oh, okay.
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                            MR. CAMERON:
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                            THE COURT: That's fine.
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                            MR. CAMERON: We'll go from there then, Your
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             Honor.
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                        I am going to stand up. I'm tired of sitting down.
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                            THE COURT: That's fine.
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                            MR. CAMERON:
                                          Your Honor, in terms of variance
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             in this case, the Guidelines, as I pointed out, are not
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             binding on this court. What's binding on the Court is to
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             follow the Sentencing Statute. And in this particular case,
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if we -- as we've pointed out, my client has been in custody over 11 months. The base Guideline offense is 12 months -- I'm sorry. It's 8 to 14 months at a -- it's a level 12, which is 10 to 16 months under the Guidelines.

The adding and subtracting of the other threats is certainly not a reasonable way to decide this case. I don't think any judge would ever say, hey, you should go five times the sentence for an acquitted or uncharged conduct. And I don't even think the Guidelines call for that, if the Court in fact follows our interpretation of what they mean. But even if the Court doesn't, the Guideline sentence arrived at in this case is unrealistic and unreasonable. You don't increase 500 percent for something that you, A, didn't do; or, B, weren't charged with.

As I pointed out in my moving papers, this particular defendant was living an unhappy existence, of what could only be described as a hubble. He's a disabled veteran. He would save his money once a month so he could drink himself into a stupor. He had significant mental problems. In fact, the very next day, he was diagnosed by psychiatrists as being floridly psychotic. I don't think he changed much from that evening to that morning, Your Honor.

He called in the middle of the night to the White House comment line and he said "I hate the President. I want him dead. I'll kill his children. I'm burn him. I'll hang

(775) 786-5584

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him." Whatever his threats were, were more of a deflection from his own anger and unhappiness than they were a legitimate threat against the President of the United States. The threat was there, but there's no indication from anyone he ever intended to act out on it, that he had the ability to act out on it. He's 3,000 miles away. He doesn't even have a car to put gas in. He doesn't have money to make a trip to do anything. This was simply an individual lashing out because he was drunk, because he was disoriented, and because he was particularly unhappy with his own circumstances.

Now, that's a crime because he did call and he did make the threats and the jury, rightfully, found that he was guilty of that. But under the Sentencing Statute, we're supposed to look at something that will give respect for law enforcement -- respect for the law. I'm sorry. Not law enforcement. He's done 11 months. He has lost everything he owns. This man has, basically, the clothes that he was booked with. He has no place to go. He's lost his apartment -- although he indicates to me that they will rent back to him once he gets a check from his disability. He has no clothing. He has nothing in his name. Everything else is gone. That's a pretty significant punishment for being drunk, having mental impairments, and lashing out in the middle of the night by calling the White House comment line. He was making comments, in his own mind, but they were

threats because he was an angry, unhappy human being.

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So, 11 months in custody, and five years probation, as we have suggested, is not only a just punishment for this crime, because the base offense is only 10 to 16 months absent these enhancements that the Court is looking at under the Guidelines, which we think are totally irrational.

And, that happens sometimes when you have a one size fits all sentencing system. The Guidelines don't take into consideration this man's circumstances. They don't take into consideration the facts, the motivation, what caused this crime. What they do is count up number of threats.

Well, we've addressed that with the Court already. We don't think there's enough to trigger that. So if you're really at a level 12, the 11 months he's already done fulfills what the Guidelines directs. It's only the additional sentencing that we think is unrealistic in this case.

THE COURT: Well, how do you calculate paragraph 20 if the Court ultimately determines there should not be a two-level increase on multiple threats?

MR. CAMERON: If there's not a two-level increase on multiple threats, then that not only takes away those two levels, because the Guideline applications say if there's not that increase, there's a four-level decrease. So, you go down four levels there. And then when you come

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back to the threat against the President of the United States,
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             you use the specific Guideline that says there's a three-level
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             increase, not the second one that says there's a six-level
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         3
             increase if there's multiple threats. So, whether or not
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         4
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         5
             there's multiple threats really attacks on three levels.
                            THE COURT: What section of the Guideline
         6
08:54:05
         7
             reduces it by four levels?
08:54:07
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         8
                            MR. CAMERON: Hold on, Your Honor. I'll pick
08:54:12
         9
             that up.
                        It's in my --
                                         Is that correct?
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                            THE COURT:
08:54:13
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                            PROBATION OFFICER: We would disagree with
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             Mr. Cameron's position on that.
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                            THE COURT: Yeah, there's been no memorandum
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             filed in connection with that. This is the first time I've
08:54:20
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             heard that.
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                            MR. CAMERON: That's just because I looked at it
08:54:23
        17
             last night.
                          It's number six.
08:54:26
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                            PROBATION OFFICER: That is correct.
08:54:26
                                                                    You
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             are citing to case citations; however, it is not an automatic
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             reduction of four levels. There are two prongs to that
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             specific offense characteristic that the Court would be
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        22
             required to make a finding that both prongs of that are met.
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        23
                            MR. CAMERON: And that would be --
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        24
                            PROBATION OFFICER: The first one is met because
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             the base offense level is not determined under A.
08:54:43 25
                                                                   The second
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part of that requires the Court to make a finding that the
08:54:46
         2
             offense involved a single instance evidencing little or no
08:54:50
             deliberation. It would require the Court to make that finding
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         3
             in order for that four-level to apply.
08:54:57
                            MR. CAMERON: And I agree. I think this was
08:55:01
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             a single instance when he called up that night with little or
08:55:02
         7
             no deliberation. I think he was called because he was drunk
08:55:04
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             and it was a reflex action.
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                        So, what I'm telling the Court is that could apply
             as the four-level decrease.
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08:55:15
                            THE COURT: What's the section on that Guideline
08:55:18
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             again? Could you just show me? Pull it out on yours and then
08:55:20
08:55:24
        1.3
             show it to me.
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                        Go ahead, counsel.
08:55:26
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                            PROBATION OFFICER: Do you want me to bring it
08:55:26
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             to Your Honor?
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                            MR. CAMERON: I think it's 2A6.1 subsection 6.
08:55:27
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                            THE COURT: Okay.
       19
                        Yeah. Go ahead.
08:55:56
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                            MR. CAMERON: And just to be absolutely clear,
             even if the four-level reduction is not applied by the Court,
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             there would still be a three-level reduction if the two-level
08:56:02
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             increase for multiple threats wasn't found by the Court,
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             because that changes the Guideline back to a threat against
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             the President, which is a three-level increase, rather than a
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multiple threats, which is a six-level increase.

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THE COURT: Yes. Go ahead.

MR. CAMERON: Okay. Getting back away from the Guidelines for just a second, Your Honor, and back to the Sentencing Statute itself, one of the things the Sentencing Statute calls out is medical help for the defendant. And if you look at this case factually, that's the root cause of what happened. That, coupled with his drinking and his general unhappiness, the fact that he had a mental episode that night, which was borne out by his being taken into custody the next day by the Veterans Hospital, and being found Floridly psychotic, and being brought back down with mental health medication, to a point where he was still tangential, but he could hold fluid thought, the very next day they kept him for a week, Your Honor. That's really the essence of what needs to be done in this case. If you want to stop recidivism from this particular individual, then you treat him for the problem that he has. That's called out for by the Sentencing Statute. It works into what would be just punishment for this case; the 11 months he's already done; the fact that he's lost everything, the fact that -- that comports with a level 12, that's the base offense for this particular crime. And, it answers the root cause of the crime, Your Honor. He will be on probation, if you follow our

He will be on probation, if you follow our recommendation, after having done over 11 months, which

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is a significant sentence and certainly covers the other aspects of the Guidelines, and it will be further reinforced by five years of probation, which is available under the statute in this case, on which he could have the requirement to seek out mental health counseling through the VA; the requirement to stay on whatever medications they direct him to stay on.

I mean, the Court heard the testimony in this case; that's what the basis of this threat was. It's been the problem with this young man for a long time. He needs the help and it addresses the other aspects of the Sentencing Guidelines because it makes sure that it protects the public because he's going to be getting the help that he needs. When he was on that medication and he's being helped by the doctors, he was okay to be released back into the public. I don't think that it's -- and I'll be quite candid with the Court. The things that he said were ugly and he's being punished for that severely. Eleven months in custody; he's lost everything he owns; he's under the specter of going to prison for 51 months. But, he hasn't done anything but rant. And there's a reason he's ranting, Your Honor. His circumstances in life, for a disabled veteran to be saving his money so he can get drunk once a month, and he just had a breakdown. He wanted to vent. He was angry. And, he deflected where a lot of people deflect. Well, it must be

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the President's fault. He didn't say what he was angry at the President for. He just called up and made these stupid threats. He compounded it by calling the FBI earlier in an unrelated incident; by calling the Kremlin in an unrelated incident; by calling the CIA in an unrelated incident. He didn't make threats to them. He had suggestions for them how he was going to solve the problems of the world.

This man has no criminal history whatsoever, Your Honor. This incident was, in my opinion at least, a mental breakdown. I think that's borne out by the evaluations that he gave. He's not crazy. He just sometimes, like all of us, has it up to here (indicating) and he flipped out. But what he did on that was make a phone call to the White House comment line, and make a fool of himself and ruin his own life by making these meaningless threats that nobody, nobody believes he's ever going to act out on.

So, that's why we're asking the Court to consider probation, especially in light of the over 11 months that he's already done, and especially in the light of the fact that there are differences of opinions on the Guideline calculation. And if the Court were to follow the Guidelines and increase his penalty over 500 percent based on acquitted conduct and uncharged conduct, it doesn't follow the Application Note saying it's substantially connected to the instant offense, that would be too much, judge.

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So, that's our position.
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                            THE COURT: All right.
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                                                     Thank you.
                        Mr. Ford, is there anything you wish to say?
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                            DEFENDANT FORD: Mercy, I quess --
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                            THE COURT: You can just remain seated there.
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             That's fine.
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                            DEFENDANT FORD: Just mercy.
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                            THE COURT: Are you taking medication now?
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                            DEFENDANT FORD: Uh, no, sir. Right now, I'm
             not because the, the Washoe County Jail doesn't have me on
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             anything. Once I go back to the VA, they'll put me back on
09:01:56
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             all the medication, I quess.
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                            THE COURT: Okay. Thank you.
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                        Mr. Sullivan.
                            MR. SULLIVAN: Your Honor, I'll start with the
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             application of the Guidelines and the two sections that the
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             defendant has objected to the increases.
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                        First of all, before I do that, I would state
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             that you are correct, Mr. Cameron's invocation of 2A6.1(b)(6)
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             is untimely. And I agree with the Probation Officer's
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             assessment, it doesn't apply. It is a two-prong approach, but
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             you have to meet everything that's stated therein, and nobody
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             has briefed this, and I would respectfully request the Court
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             not to consider that.
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                        We have already submitted in our response to the
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Sentencing Memo our reason why the two levels should apply
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             for more than two threats. As the Court has noted during
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             this hearing, if the Court considers just the calls -- and
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             there were two calls that he made to the White House, he
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             called back about 20 minutes later after the first call --
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             that there is threats against the President. There's threats
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             that he made directly to the White House operator. And then,
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             of course, against Hillary Clinton. There's three, as the
             Court has indicated.
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                        But this case, the fact --
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                            THE COURT: Well, those, what you characterize
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             as a threat -- well, first of all, we clearly have a verdict
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             from the jury. That doesn't end the inquiry, but the jury
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             found him not quilty of the offense as to the operator.
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                            MR. SULLIVAN: Right.
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                            THE COURT: Clearly, that was a very unusual and
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             strange and amorphous type of statement that he made as far as
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             the operator is concerned.
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                            MR. SULLIVAN: Well --
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                            THE COURT: And as far as Secretary Clinton was
             concerned too. I --
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                            MR. SULLIVAN: I agree, Your Honor. And I --
                            THE COURT: -- it's not a direct threat to her,
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             it was just --
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                            MR. SULLIVAN: Well, it was a direct threat to
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her.
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                   I mean --
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                            THE COURT: Well, and it --
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                            MR. SULLIVAN: -- how do you get around, "I'm
             going to kill you, bitch. I'm going to kill --"
09:04:10
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                            THE COURT: No, he didn't say that about
             Hillary Clinton.
         6
09:04:14
         7
                            MR. SULLIVAN: Oh, no, not about her. No.
09:04:16
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         8
                        But, my point is that this is not just a one shot
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             deal, you know. He persisted in calling the White House.
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             the fact that he called the FBI on the same day, I think, is
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             relevant and is connected. He is lashing out against the
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             government in general. He makes some pretty graphic threats
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             that are outlined in the PSR. He called the FBI over 20,
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             20 times, and made various threats, including grade school
09:04:50
             children, how he was going to fill up balloons with ammonia
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             and bleach, and he was going to ram a truck and kill all
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             these kids. They are very graphic threats. This is not
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             something that was of very little deliberation or just a
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             single instance. He is calling and calling and calling
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        20
             numerous times on this date in question. And I think we've
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             laid out -- well, the Probation Officer has laid out in his
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09:05:21
             report the reason why the Court should increase his offense
09:05:26
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        23
             level by two levels for making more than two threats.
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                        As far as the obstruction goes, Your Honor, yes,
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             the jury did acquit him on the count against the White House
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operator. As I've indicated in the government's response from a case, we don't know why juries do things. We -- it's hard to know why they do things. They maybe bought, as Mr. Cameron said, his argument that, basically, all of his venom was directed towards the President. But as I just stated, it's very clear that he's threatening this woman. And, it's very clear, under the law, that it doesn't matter that he was acquitted. The Court can still consider that. And as a matter of fact, as I've stated in the response, and stated the statute says, there's nothing -- the Court can consider anything when trying to fashion the appropriate sentence in this particular case.

We -- and my recollection was along the lines of what you stated earlier, Your Honor, that he very clearly denied making those threats, even though two witnesses during the trial, the case agent, who is seated here with me, George Chertis, stated very, unequivocally, that he admitted making those threats. He even admitted calling the FBI. He wouldn't answer when asked about the specific threats. But, not only did I have George -- I would have put all five witnesses on, but I knew that after two, you probably would have cut me off. But, there are three other witnesses that would so testify, law enforcement officers, that he admitted making those threats.

And, of course, who is the person that has a lot to

1 | gain here by lying?

The defendant does, of course, by denying that he did that.

And I think that the obstruction of justice does apply. He's trying to wriggle out here. He has not accepted responsibility at all. I don't see that anywhere in the PSR where, you know what, this was really a stupid thing for me to do. I'm sorry that I did this. I don't see any of that. I didn't hear any of that from him just now. He's just begging the Court for mercy.

And I think defense counsel's characterization that, oh, well, this is a big 500 percent increase, well, that's not what's going on here. The Probation Officer has very carefully analyzed the Guidelines. We all know, of course, they're not binding on the Court. But, it is -- the Court is required to consider them, and I think they should be given strong weight here because --

THE COURT: Well, I guess one of my major concerns here is on paragraph 20, a six-level increase, when, normally, it would be a three-level increase in connection with a threat against a government officer; in this case, you know, the President of the United States. I am having trouble understanding why it's a six-level instead of a three-level increase.

MR. SULLIVAN: Okay. You're looking at

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paragraph 20, which refers to the -- I'm just trying to find
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             out which section of the Guidelines -- oh, 3A1.2(b). Well,
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             let me look at that, Your Honor.
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                            THE COURT: What's the Department's rationale
09:09:05
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             on that?
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                            PROBATION OFFICER: Your Honor, if the Court
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             would take a look at the Application Note 3A1.2, it directs
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         8
             the Court to apply the greatest increase --
                            THE COURT: Yeah.
09:09:14
                            PROBATION OFFICER: -- under that. Without
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             checking my book, which --
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                            THE COURT: Go ahead and take it here.
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                            PROBATION OFFICER:
                                                 Thank you.
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                            THE COURT: I mean you have in this case,
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             essentially what it was, it was a threat against the
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             President, and then there were collateral statements made
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             that I think may well constitute threats. And I may well
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             find that there's an appropriate basis for the two-level
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             enhancement on that, both with respect to the statements
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             as to the FBI, grade school children, against Hillary Clinton,
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             and also the operator, certainly would be more than one
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             individual and more than the two that are required. But, it
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             seems to me it's Draconian then to also add six levels under
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             paragraph 20. I can see three because it was a threat against
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             a government officer, which is the President of the United
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States, and that's what he was convicted of.
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                        Go ahead with your arguments while we're doing
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             this.
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                            MR. SULLIVAN: Okay. Well, my answer to that
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             question, Your Honor, with respect to 3A1.2 is that there
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             is an entire section of the Guidelines entitled, "Official
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             Victim." And what I think the Sentencing Commission had in
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             mind here is we need to increase the penalties where somebody
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             calls up and does something like this, and threatens and
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             interrupts the government. This is serious business.
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                            THE COURT: Yeah, that's the three-level
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             increase.
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                            MR. SULLIVAN: Right. But then you go down to
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             (b), and they say (a)(1) and (a)(2) apply, then raise it up to
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             six. And they do. And that's why the Probation Officer did
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             that.
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                            THE COURT: And (a) (1) is what?
                            MR. SULLIVAN: (A) (1) is "if the victim was a
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             government officer or employee, " which --
09:11:33 19
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                            THE COURT: All right.
                            MR. SULLIVAN: -- the operator and President
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             are. And then (2), "the offense of conviction was motivated
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             by such status." It's, clearly, that it was. He not only
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             called twice, at least, to the off -- to the White House. He
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             also called other government agencies, specifically as we've
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been talking about here, the FBI. He was really after the government. So, I think it's clear that the Probation Officer has correctly applied 3A1.2(a) and (b).

THE COURT: I think you would have to say this is a fairly unusual case.

MR. SULLIVAN: Well, Your Honor, what concerns me is what concerns the Probation Officer. You know, at the end, when he is assessing what kind of recommendation he wants to make to the Court based on everything that -- reviewing the whole picture here, you know, based on the extremely graphic nature -- you know, this wasn't just a threat, hey, I'm going to kill you, and, uh, I don't like you, and I -- you're going to be killed.

THE COURT: There, certainly, was no intent to carry out the threat -- and that's not required -- but there certainly isn't anything that satisfies me on that in this case.

And the second, I suppose, mitigating factor is the fact that he was under the influence of both drugs and alcohol; and, he was hospitalized almost immediately thereafter and not released for a week period of time because of his mental aberration, the problems that he had with the mental condition that he had.

MR. SULLIVAN: But --

THE COURT: And I understand all of that.

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Certainly, he was not going to carry this threat out under the circumstances in which he made these calls. On the other hand, the Court is very troubled about something like this.

A person in that state, if he were in a position to carry out the threat, might well do it, and the Court has to be very concerned about that.

Go ahead.

MR. SULLIVAN: Well, and what I was going to say, Your Honor, is this is not his first rodeo. He was visited in 2010, as the Probation Officer has pointed out, by the Secret Service for similar activity. He wasn't arrested then, but, you know, when some federal agents come out and talk to you about making noise about threatening the President, you know, that should put the fear of God into somebody. But, no. Later, he goes ahead and makes more specific threats and he winds up getting charged.

But what is also concerning to the government is, yes, he did self-admit himself the next day to the VA hospital, the way I understand it. But at the very end, when he's, when he's going to be released, he makes the statement to the doctors that he, well, I guess I'm going to continue harassing the government, but I'll take it down a couple of notches.

So, I mean, he's not repentant. He's not sorry. Oh, my gosh, what did I do? And like I said earlier, even

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during this proceeding, during this trial, and during this sentencing proceeding, he's not coming in with any type of remorse for what he did, accepting responsibility for what he did.

For all of the reasons that the Probation Officer has put in his PSR, I think we need to incapacitate this defendant and give him the 51 months that the Probation Officer is recommending. Maybe while he's in prison, maybe he will think about this and it will remind him that, you know, even if you're feeling down and out, you can't just call up a bunch of federal agencies, including the White House, and threaten to kill them.

Thank you.

THE COURT: Okay. Thank you.

Do you have any --

PROBATION OFFICER: Your Honor --

THE COURT: Yes. I'm sorry. Go ahead.

PROBATION OFFICER: -- just to clarify on the six-level increase, it is the Probation Office's position that the Sentencing Commission, under that two-level increase, their intent was to increase the penalty for any offense that occurred under (2)(a), that is evident by that, as opposed to if the offense was, say, under the robbery Guidelines, that increase would not apply.

So, any crime against a person which is covered

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under the (2)(a) Guideline, the Sentencing Commission sought
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             to increase those penalties by a six-level increase. We would
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             have been remiss not to apply that because that is exactly
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             what --
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                            THE COURT:
                                         The "person," and in this case was
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             the government official?
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                            PROBATION OFFICER: Correct.
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                            THE COURT: All right. Thank you.
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                        Do you have any legal cause to show why judgment
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             should not now be pronounced?
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                            MR. CAMERON: I do not, Your Honor.
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                                                                   I would
             just like to make two corrections.
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                        The government has, and they have a right to do
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             this, argued to the Court that he hasn't shown any remorse.
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             Well, he's still in a situation as to decide whether or not
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             there will be any appeal in this case. So, I don't think that
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             it's incumbent upon him to do that at this time --
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                            THE COURT: No, I understand that.
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                            MR. CAMERON: -- even if he feels that.
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                            THE COURT: I understand that. And I'm
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             certainly not holding that against him.
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                            MR. CAMERON:
                                           The other point I was going to
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             make, Your Honor, is this has all been, thus far, mostly an
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             argument about the Guidelines. Our position, quite simply,
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             is that the Guidelines don't fit the unique circumstances of
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this case. And we've articulated to the Court as to why we feel that. There hasn't been a lot of response from the government to that particular issue.

And we'll stand on our Sentencing Memorandum and submit it. And theres no reason that I know of that he shouldn't be sentenced.

THE COURT: All right. Hearing no reason, and based upon the jury's verdict finding the defendant guilty of Count One, a threat against the President of the United States, a violation of Title 18 U.S. Code, Section 871(a), the Court does now find the defendant guilty of that offense.

I've carefully considered the Presentence Report, together with the Guidelines in this case. And first I'll address the Guidelines, and then I'll discuss the factors under 3553(a).

Under the Guidelines, the base offense level is properly calculated at 12. There has been an objection to the two-level, proposed two-level enhancement for multiple threats. In this case, the Court finds that by a preponderance of the evidence that there was a threat made against the operator who answered the telephone. She testified here. I observed her. I listened carefully to what she had to say. And the language that was used was clearly directed, at least in part, against her. And the language that was used was clearly a threat against her.

the record is quite clear about that.

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In addition, he did make a threat against

Ms. Clinton. And he also, ultimately, made threats against

FBI agents and school children, all in the context of evidence that the Court may consider in connection -- you may all be seated. This is going to take a minute or two -- all in the context of the facts surrounding this case.

He spoke, very shortly afterwards, with FBI agents who came to investigate. He made telephone calls to the FBI agents. He did make threats to the FBI agents. And that's clearly documented in the evidence that's been presented to the Court and, therefore, the Court finds that there were more than two threats, which would count under the Guidelines in terms of the two-level enhancement properly calculated by the Department.

Under the victim-related adjustment, again, there is no question that the President of the United States, an employee of the United States, and the multiple threats that were made, the Department has properly calculated that there should be a six-level increase in connection with the provisions under 3A1.2(b) and 3A1.2(a)(1) and (2) apply. The victim was a government officer, employee, and the offense of conviction was motivated by that statute. I mean, that's clear from the language that was used. That was the basis on which this call was made, at least there were two calls made

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to the White House in connection with the threat that was made, and specifically against the President, in which he was found guilty by the jury in this case.

The difficult issue, the other difficult issue is the one involving the obstruction of justice. While the Court believes that it's a close question, I think, on balance, the Court would conclude that the defendant did not obstruct justice in this case. Virtually all of the answers that he gave in connection with the testimony that he gave here was that he didn't recall, and that may or may not be true. I think it was a somewhat motivating factor in connection with what the jury did in connection with their verdict, although you have no way of knowing that for sure in connection with the conviction and acquittal on the two different counts, one conviction and the one acquittal.

There is no question in the Court's mind that the defendant was under the influence of both drugs and alcohol that severely impaired his functioning process at that time and for some days after, including the days that he met with the FBI agents.

There is no question when the Court looks at the psychological evaluations and the records at the VA hospital where he was admitted shortly after that, that he was suffering from a fairly substantial mental disorder. It doesn't mitigate against the crime that he committed here,

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but it certainly is a factor that the Court takes into consideration as to whether or not he was honest when he said he didn't recall much about those telephone calls.

There was one section of the transcript that gave the Court pause because he responded, "Yes, I am," in connection with whether or not he is denying making the threats. With respect to everything else he responded to, it was that he didn't recall; he wasn't sure; had, at the current time, no knowledge of the threats. And, there certainly is fairly substantial evidence in the record that would support a finding that he was severely impaired at the time that he made these threats. Again, that doesn't mitigate against the conviction in this case, but it satisfies the Court that the two-level adjustment for obstruction of justice should not apply in this case.

Based upon this, the adjusted offense level is 20. Total offense level in this case is 20. And the defendant falls in a category one under criminal history. He has no prior criminal history that counts. And based upon that finding, the Guideline range is 33 to 41 months.

Now, the Court has carefully examined the provisions under 3553(a) of Title 18 of the United States

Code: The nature and circumstances of the offense; history and characteristics of the defendant.

Now, there's no question in my mind that one of

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the most serious offenses that can be committed in this country is a true threat against the President of the United States. There is absolutely no basis on granting any form of leniency in connection with someone who makes a threat. The jury found, and there is evidence to support the jury's finding in this case that the defendant made a threat against the President of the United States, and that each of the elements of that crime were established beyond a reasonable doubt and support the jury's verdict.

To reflect the seriousness of the offense and to promote respect for the law and provide just punishment, because of the seriousness of the offense, a period of incarceration, in the opinion of the Court, is required in this case. Hopefully, that will deter others similarly situated who may think that they can do as the defendant did here, and escape any type of consequences for it.

And, hopefully, this would deter the defendant from future misconduct.

Also, to protect the public from further crimes of the defendant, a period of incarceration is imperative in this case. Hopefully, the defendant can receive the medical care that he, I think, needs, during any period that he's incarcerated. He's already been incarcerated almost, I believe it's close to a year now. And, hopefully, he can receive, in the federal institution, the type of medical

care that he needs. And that's an important condition in 09:24:46 1 2 connection with supervised release in this case. 09:24:51 For all of these reasons, the Court believes that 09:24:52 3 a sentence within the Guideline range as determined by the 09:24:54 4 5 Court, which is 33 to 41 months, is appropriate. 09:24:57 6 It will be the order and judgment of the Court 09:25:00 7 that the defendant is committed to the custody of the Bureau 09:25:02 09:25:06 8 of Prisons for a term of three years, which is 36 months. 09:25:09 No fine is imposed. The defendant does not have 10 the ability to pay a fine. 09:25:11 11 The mandatory penalty assessment of \$100 is imposed 09:25:13 12 and will be due and payable immediately. 09:25:16 09:25:18 13 The defendant is placed on supervised release upon 14 his release from custody for a term of three years. You will 09:25:24 15 comply with the standard conditions of supervision recommended 09:25:27 by the Sentencing Commission. 09:25:30 16 09:25:32 17 And if you could provide a copy of those conditions to the defendant. 09:25:35 18 (Document given to the defendant.) 19 09:25:35 THE COURT: Do you acknowledge receipt of a copy 09:25:41 20 of those? 21 09:25:42 09:25:43 22 MR. CAMERON: We do, Your Honor. 23 In addition, the defendant will be 09:25:44 THE COURT: 24 subject to the following mandatory conditions: 09:25:46 25 You'll not commit another federal, state, or local 09:25:48

crime during the period of supervised release.

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You'll not have in your possession any type of controlled substance or any form of alcohol. You must refrain from the unlawful use of a controlled substance and submit to one drug test within 15 days of release from imprisonment, and at least two periodic drug tests thereafter as determined by the Court, not to exceed 104 drug tests annually.

And that's an important condition here. I'm absolutely satisfied that you wouldn't be sitting in front of this court if you hadn't been using drugs and alcohol.

And, you know, if on supervised release, if you come back before this court and you're on drugs or you're on alcohol, that's going to be a straight line to going back into custody because that, I think, is what precipitated everything that occurred here.

You must cooperate in the collection of DNA as directed by the Probation Office.

You must pay any assessment -- well, I'm not going to impose an assessment. You don't have the ability to pay.

And I might add in this sentence that I've imposed, which is within the Guideline range, but not at the highest end, I've taken into consideration your services to the United States. I've taken into consideration the mental state that you've suffered as a result of your services to the United States, and that was a mitigating factor that the Court has

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The Court also will impose the following special conditions:

You'll not have contact, directly or indirectly, with any victim or witness in the instant offense unless under the supervision of the Probation Office.

Importantly, you'll participate in and successfully complete a mental health treatment program that would include testing, evaluation, outpatient counseling, as approved and directed by the Probation Office.

You'll refrain from the use and possession of any type of alcohol.

And you'll participate, as I indicated, in that mental health treatment. You'll be required to contribute to the costs. And, again, that's based on your ability to pay. And you, quite clearly, do not have the ability to pay.

You'll also not possess or have under your control or have access to any firearms, explosive devices, or other dangerous weapons as defined by federal, state, or local law.

And I might indicate in here there wasn't any evidence in this case that the defendant had any ability to carry out any threat that he made, and that's an important factor that the Court considered in deciding whether or not the sentence that I'm imposing is an appropriate sentence. Had the defendant had the ability to carry out the threat,

had he had weapons at his disposal, something of that nature, or proximity, the sentence would have been substantially different than this was. And, I'm sure the recommendations would have been different than they were.

You will use your true name at all times. You will be prohibited from the use of any aliases, false dates of birth, social security numbers, or any other pertinent demographic information.

You'll also submit to search of your person, property, residence, or automobile under your control by the Probation Officer, or any other authorized person under the immediate and personal supervision of the Probation Officer, without a search warrant, to ensure compliance with conditions of release.

And I have to say that, again, on supervised release, if the officers come out to conduct a search, you have to let them conduct the search. And if you obstruct them, you're going to be back in this courtroom and you're going to be going back to prison. It's as simple as that.

You'll also participate in and successfully complete a substance abuse treatment program. And that's extremely important. That would include drug and alcohol testing, outpatient counseling as approved and directed by the Probation Office. And if you have the ability to pay, you would contribute to the cost.

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And, you'll refrain from the use of any type of alcohol, as I've indicated.

I think as long as you take medication, as long as you continue to, once you're released and under supervised release have contact with the Veterans Administration

Hospital, and take the medication that they prescribed for you, I would anticipate that you're not going to be in trouble again.

On the other hand, if you don't, there may well be a basis for violation at some of future time. And if that happens, the Court will have very few options other than to put you back in custody. So, that's where we are.

I would advise the defendant that you have the right to file a Notice of Appeal in connection with this judgment of the Court. That would have to be filed in writing within 14 days of today's date. I'll go ahead and appoint Mr. Cameron, if he accepts the appointment, to represent you up until that 14-day period, at least, to determine whether or not you want to file that Notice of Appeal. And if you do file a Notice of Appeal, then Mr. Cameron would be appointed, if he accepts the appointment --

MR. CAMERON: Your Honor, in that regard, I would be happy to file any Notice of Appeal if he decides there is going to be an appeal.

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THE COURT: All right.
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                            MR. CAMERON: I don't feel that I would be the
             person that should go forward on this appeal. I've tried it.
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             I've given it every effort I have. I don't have a lot of
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             disagreement with the Court's rulings in this case. It might
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             be safer to have somebody with a new set of eyes take a look
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             at it.
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                            THE COURT: Yeah, that's fine then. I'm going
             to appoint you to at least remain on as attorney for the
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             defendant for purposes of filing any Notice of Appeal, if
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             he elects to do that. If a Notice of Appeal is filed, then
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             I will immediately refer this to the Clerk's Office for the
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             appointment of new counsel from the CJA panel.
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                            MR. CAMERON:
                                           Thank you, Your Honor.
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             appreciate that.
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                            THE COURT: They would handle the appellate
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             aspect of it.
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                        All right. That's fine. I think that's all I have.
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                        Anything else on behalf of the government?
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                            MR. SULLIVAN: No, Your Honor.
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                            THE COURT: Anything from the defendant?
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                            MR. CAMERON: Your Honor, if I could have the
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             Court's indulgence one second.
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                        (Counsel and defendant confer.)
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                            MR. CAMERON: Your Honor, just two things I
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would like to ask the Court for. He's not been convicted of
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             a drug crime, but I think as the Court pointed out, drug use
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             has a significant impact on why this crime took place. So, I
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             would ask for a recommendation to the RDAP Program while he's
             incarcerated.
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                            THE COURT:
                                        That will be the strong
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             recommendation of the Court. Of course, the Department is
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             going to make that determination independent of anything I
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             say, but I would make that strong recommendation.
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                            MR. CAMERON: Additionally, Your Honor, we
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             would like to look at a placement somewhere in Phoenix.
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                            DEFENDANT FORD: Or a camp, some place like a
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             camp.
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                            MR. CAMERON: Well, they make that
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             determination --
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                            THE COURT: Yes. I would make that
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             recommendation that he be placed in a facility in Arizona --
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             is that what you're asking, in the Phoenix area?
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                            DEFENDANT FORD: No, I mean, I guess Washington
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             State.
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                            MR. CAMERON:
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                                           Okay.
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                            DEFENDANT FORD: I have no idea where the places
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             are at.
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                            MR. CAMERON: Your Honor, he wants something --
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             let's say Washington. I don't think he understands that,
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exactly, his determinations as to when he goes to camp, when
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             he's eligible -- and I think he is eligible -- are all made
09:33:11
09:33:16
             by the Bureau of Prisons, so that will be down the line and a
             decision this court doesn't get to make. But, they'll make it
09:33:19
         4
             based on the conviction.
09:33:20
        5
                            DEFENDANT FORD: Okay.
09:33:21
        7
                            THE COURT: So I'll make the recommendation that
09:33:22
09:33:25
        8
             if he's eligible, that he be in the RDAP Program.
09:33:29
                            MR. CAMERON: Thank you, Your Honor.
                            THE CLERK: And Washington State or --
       10
09:33:30
        11
                            THE COURT: Well, I don't think -- I don't think
09:33:31
       12
             that's really what he wants. He wants some type of --
09:33:33
09:33:36 13
                            DEFENDANT FORD: Washington State. I --
09:33:38
       14
                            THE COURT: I have no problem recommending
09:33:41 15
             something in the State of Washington.
       16
                            DEFENDANT FORD: All right.
09:33:42
09:33:43
       17
                            THE COURT: All right. Thank you.
       18
09:33:44
        19
                        (Court Adjourned.)
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2		
3	I certify that the foregoing is a	correct
4	transcript from the record of procing the above-entitled matter.	ceeaings
5	\s\ Kathryn M. French	March 27, 2017
6	VATUDVN M FDFNCU DDD CCD	DATE
7	KATHRYN M. FRENCH, RPR, CCR Official Reporter	DAIL
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